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RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS. —Washington. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1884. NO. 47.

POETRY.

From the New-Yorker.

THE NAUTILUS.

This beautiful pink-colored shell-fish is met with during the calm at sea; when rising to the surface, it spreads its mimic sail, (its shell answering the purpose of a boat) and gaily glides over the sunny water like a fairy of the sea. Should the sky darken, or the waves assume a threatening swell, it quickly furls its tiny sail, and dives to the peaceful depths of ocean, where it remains in safety till the storm blows over. —Dress.

When through the blue as clear as glass The stately ship is gliding, The lovely Nautilus will pass, O'er calm waves gaily riding, With pink sail spread to woo the sigh Of zephyrs gently blowing, While each bright wavelet murmuring by In her pure blush is glowing.

I had Beauty of the summer sea! Thy sky is cloudless ever, Tempest and gloom, unknown to thee, Can break thy slumber never: For when the Storm Fiend darkly rides Amid the waves' commotion, Thy pearly boat securely glides Down to the depths of ocean.

Where radiantly the sea-stars beam On many a towering palace, And where in living beauty gleam The flowers of ocean's valleys— There where the sparkling gold-fish glide, Thou sleepest while storms are roaring; But when the waves once more subside, Thou loav'st thy peaceful mooring.

Oh! that, when round the widow's breast Life's ruthless storms are raving, We could retire, like thee, to rest, No more the tempest braving:— Yet is there not a heavenly calm For hearts oppress'd by sorrow? Religion from thy healing balm, That sighs for peace we borrow!

FALCONER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Memoirs of the Dutchess of Abrantes.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF COURAGE.

While Murat was in Madrid he was anxious to communicate with Junot in Portugal; but all the roads to Lisbon swarmed with guerrillas, and with the troops composing Castanos' army. Murat mentioned his embarrassment to Baron Stroganoff, the Russian Ambassador to Spain. Russia, it is well known, was at that time not only the ally but the friend of France. M. de Stroganoff told Murat that it was the easiest thing in the world. "The Russian Admiral Siniavin," said he, "is in the port of Lisbon; give me the most intelligent of your Polish lancers; I will dress him up in a Russian uniform, and entrust him with despatches for the admiral—you will give him your instructions verbally, and all will go well even if he should be taken prisoner a dozen times between this and Lisbon, for the insurgent army is so anxious to obtain our neutrality, that it will be careful not to furnish a pretext for a rupture."

Murat was delighted with this ingenious scheme. He asked Krasinski, the commandant of the lancers, to find him a brave and intelligent young man. Two days afterward the commandant brought the prince a young man of his corps, for whom he pledged his life; his name was Leckinski, and he was but eighteen years old.

Murat was moved to see so young a man court so imminent a danger; for, if he were detected, his doom was sealed. Murat could not help remarking to the Pole the risk he was about to run. The youth smiled.

"Let your imperial highness give me my instructions," answered he, respectfully, "and I will give a good account of the mission I have been honored with. I thank his highness for having chosen me from among my comrades for all of them would have courted this distinction."

The prince augured favorably from the young man's modest resolution. The Russian Ambassador gave him his despatches; he put on a Russian uniform and set out for Portugal.

The first two days passed over quietly, but on the afternoon of the third, Leckinski was surrounded by a body of Spaniards, who disarmed him, and dragged him before their commanding officer. Luckily for the gallant youth, it was Castanos himself.

Leckinski was aware that he was lost, if he were discovered to be a Frenchman; consequently he determined, on the instant, not to let a single word of French escape him, and to speak nothing but Russian or German, which he spoke with equal fluency. The cries of rage of his captors announced the fate which awaited him, and the horrible murder of General Rene, who had perished in the most dreadful tortures a few weeks before, as he was going to join Junot, was sufficient to freeze the very blood.

"Who are you?" said Castanos, in French, which language he spoke perfectly well, having been educated in France. Leckinski looked at the questioner, made a sign and answered in German, "I do not understand you."

Castanos spoke German, but he did not wish to appear personally in this matter, and summoned one of the officers of his staff who went on with the examination. The young Pole answered in Russian or German, but never let a single syllable of French escape him. He might, however, easily have forgotten himself, surrounded, as he was, by a crowd eager for his blood, and who awaited with savage impatience

to have him declared guilty, that is, a Frenchman to fall on him and murder him.

But their fury was raised to a height which the general himself could not control, by an incident which seemed to cut off the unhappy prisoner from every hope of escape. One of Castanos' aides-de-camp, one of the fanatically patriotic, who were so numerous in this war, and who from the first, had denounced Leckinski as a French spy, burst into the room, dragging with him a man wearing the brown jacket, tall, and red plume of a Spanish peasant. The officer confronted him with the Pole, and said: "Look at this man, and then say if it is true that he is a German or a Russian."

"He is a spy, I swear by my soul!"

The peasant, meanwhile, was eyeing the prisoner closely. Presently his dark eye lighted up with the fire of hatred. "Leckinski, he is a Frenchman!" exclaimed he, clapping his hands. And he stated, that having been to Madrid a few weeks before, he had been put in requisition to carry in forage to the French barracks, and, said he, "I recollect that this is the man who took my load of forage, and gave me a receipt. I was near him an hour, and I recollect him." When we caught him I told my comrade this is the French officer I delivered my forage to."

"This was correct. Castanos probably discerned the true state of the case, but he was a generous foe. He proposed to let him pursue his journey, for Leckinski still insisted that he was a Russian, and could not be made to understand a word of French. But the moment he ventured a hint of the kind a thousand threatening voices were raised against him, and he saw that clemency was impossible.

"But," said he, "will you then risk a quarrel with Russia, whose neutrality we are anxiously asking for?"

"No," said the officer, "but let us try this man."

Leckinski understood all, for he was acquainted with Spanish. He was removed and thrown into a room, worthy to have been one of the dungeons of the inquisition in its best days.

When the Spaniards took him prisoner, he had eaten nothing since the previous evening; and when his dungeon door was closed on him, he had fasted for eighteen hours; no wonder then, what, with exhaustion, fatigue, anxiety, and the agony of his dreadful situation, that the unhappy prisoner felt almost senseless on his hard couch. Night soon closed in and left him to realize in his gloom, the full horror of his hopeless situation. He was brave of course; but to die at eighteen—his sudden. But youth and fatigue finally yielded to the approach of sleep, and he was soon buried in profound slumber.

He had slept perhaps two hours, when the door of his dungeon opened slowly, and some one entered with cautious steps, hiding with his hand the light of a lamp; the visitor bent over the prisoner's couch, the hand that shaded the lamp touched him on the shoulder, and a sweet and silvery voice, a woman's voice, asked him, "Do you want to eat?"

The young Pole, awakened suddenly by the glare of the lamp, by the touch and the word of the female, rose upon his couch, and with eyes only half opened, said in German, "What do you want?"

"Give the man something to eat at once," said Castanos, when he heard the result of the first experiment, "and let him go. He is not a Frenchman. How could he have been so far master of himself? The thing is impossible."

But, though Leckinski was supplied with food, he was detained a prisoner. The next morning he was taken to a spot where he could see the mutilated corpses of ten Frenchmen who had been cruelly massacred by the peasantry of Trunillo, and he was threatened with the same death. But the noble youth had promised not to fail, and not a word, not an accent, not a gesture or look betrayed him.

Leckinski, when taken back to his prison, hailed it with a sort of joy; for twelve hours he had nothing but gibbets and death in his most horrid forms before his eyes, exhibited to him by men with looks and passions of demons. He slept, however, after the harassing excitements of the day, and soundly too; when in the midst of his deep and death-like slumbers, the door opened gently, some one drew near his couch, and the same soft voice whispered in his ear,

"Arise and come with me. We wish to save your life. Your horse is ready." And the brave young man, hastily awakened by the words, "We wish to save your life. Come," answered, still in German, "What do you want?"

Castanos, when he heard of this experiment and its result, said that the Russian was a noble young man; he saw the true state of the case.

The next morning early, four men came to take him before a sort of court Martial, composed of officers of Castanos' staff. During the walk they uttered the most horrible threats against him; but true to his determinations, he pretended not to understand them.

When he came before his judges he seemed to gather what was going on from the arrangements of the tribunal, and not from what he heard said around him; and he asked in German where his interpreter was? he was sent for and the examination commenced.

It turned at first upon the motives of his journey from Madrid to Lisbon. He

answered by showing his despatches to Admiral Siniavin and his passport. Spite of the presence and the vehement assertions of the peasant, he persisted in the same story and did not contradict himself once.

"Ask him," said the presiding officer, at last, "if he loves the Spaniards, as he is not a Frenchman?"

"Certainly," said Leckinski, "I like the Spanish nation; and I esteem it for its noble character; I wish our two nations were friends."

"Colonel," said the interpreter to the president, the prisoner says that he hates us because we make war like bandits, that he despises us, and that his only regret is that he cannot unite the whole nation in one man, to end this odious war at a single blow."

While he was saying this, the eyes of the whole tribunal were attentively watching the slightest movement of the prisoner's countenance, in order to see what effect the interpreter's treachery would have upon him. But Leckinski had expected to be put to the test in some way, and was determined to baffle all their attempts.

"Gentlemen," said Castanos, "it seems to me that this young man cannot be suspected, the peasant must be deceived." The prisoner may pursue his journey, and when he reflects on the hazard of our position, he will find the severity we have been obliged to use excusable." Leckinski's arms and despatches were returned, he received a free pass, and this noble youth came victorious out of the severest trial that the human spirit can be put to.

From the New York Times.

A young and very handsome girl, belonging to one of the most respectable families in the State, was on Sunday morning last taken from the steps of a house in Mott street to the Duane street Hospital, far advanced in cholera, and died before night fall. Whilst under the charge of the physicians at the hospital, she informed them of the circumstances which had led to her dreadful downfall, and subsequent death. She had for a length of time been assiduously courted by an insidious and accomplished young man of good standing, who on Saturday evening last succeeded, after much persuasion, in enticing her to the house from which she was removed to the Hospital. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, she was attacked very seriously with all the symptoms of cholera. The heartless villain who had deceived her, and had almost forced her into the jaws of destruction and death, deserted her to her fate as soon as the symptoms of the disease made their appearance, and left her to the tender mercies of the beldame who kept the gate of perdition, which the victim lay within; but who immediately on hearing of the fact, turned the poor creature into the street to die. She was taken up from the pavement by some persons who accidentally witnessed her cruel ejection, and carried by them to the hospital. During the few hours she lay there, she incessantly wept for her horrid fate, accompanying her lamentations with prayers for the welfare of him who had brought this untimely ruin upon her head; and whose name, though repeatedly importuned to disclose, she carried to her grave unuttered.

Sport.—The Eastern papers give the subjoined account of the fun of an elephant in crossing Connecticut River, a few days since:

The elephant was two or three hours in getting over the Connecticut, the evening after he was exhibited here. As soon as he got into the middle of the stream, (very deep and rapid at the place where he crossed) he began to play about in the water and gambol in the most antie manner; and when his keeper undertook to punish him, he immediately sunk ten or fifteen feet, leaving them to swim for their lives. A dog who is domesticated with him, was then sent to seize him by the ear, and lead him out; the elephant wound his trunk round his body, and tossed him twenty feet in the air. All this was done good humoredly however, and evidently with no intention of serious mischief. When he was tired with his frolic he came out and surrendered himself. The scene was watched from the bank by a considerable number of spectators.

The Five-Fingered Kendalls.—Peter Parley, in his Magazine, says, there is scarcely a family in the U. States of the name of Kendall, in which there are not individuals having five fingers on one or both hands, besides six toes on each foot.

A factory is established near Leeds, England, where old rags are manufactured into new cloth, used for padding and other purposes. To so great an extent is this carried on, that 5,000,000 pounds of old rags are imported from Germany for that purpose. The rags are thrown into a machine, which tears them to pieces; then with the addition of a little new wool, they are manufactured and used for the above mentioned purposes.

"Measures not Men."—Married at Washington, on the 17th August, Mr. Josiah Peck to Miss Amelia Bushel.

[The Providence Journal supposes that the next generation will be half-pecks and half-bushels.]

Few countries in Europe have had more sympathizing friends in this country than Ireland. The vast number of emigrants which the annually pours into America, a considerable portion of whose citizens claim descent from the emigrants of past ages, might alone explain the cause of the interest which her affairs excite.

But when to this consideration is added the circumstance of her possessing a rich soil and favorable climate, while the mass of her people are in much destitution, and placed in a situation which palliates many of their excesses, the sympathy for their unhappy condition may be supposed to be greater than for almost any other people. At length, however, a brighter day dawns on their country, so that joy may be felt at the prospect.

The first measure which gave satisfaction to the friends of Ireland, was the removal of the political disabilities under which the Catholics had long labored; but that measure, though proper in itself, would have been of little value, if not followed by others. But these would have been unattainable, in all probability, without a convulsion, if a reform in the House of Commons had not been effected. That great measure, accordingly, was hailed by O'Connell and his partisans, as a most important one for the effects which they anticipated from it; and these they have at length a prospect of seeing realized. A motion made by that gentleman in the House of Commons, for shifting the burden of tithes from the tenant to the landlord, has been carried—as our readers are aware,—by a majority, as well as another for the reduction of the tithes. It is not, indeed, to be expected that the House of Lords will agree to these amendments in the first instance; but the very circumstance of their having once gained the sanction of the Commons is cheering, as it prepares the way for future more successful operations, just as the triumph of the provincial troops over the royalists at Lexington, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, had a similar effect.

The recent declaration of Dr. Lushington, that he believed that the continuance of the present Church Establishment in Ireland was inconsistent with the word of God, is also a cheering circumstance. The Doctor is a civilian in high repute with the whig party, and who, about ten years ago, made a speech in the House of Commons in favor of the alliance between church and state. When such a man now declares before the same body, that he has his misgivings and qualms of conscience about what he formerly defended, we may reasonably suppose that the time is approaching when the corrupting alliance will be severed.—Let the friends of Ireland rejoice.—Balt. Gaz.

Mr. Chambers' Address.

(Continued from our last.)

I will now exhibit to you the condition of some of those Deposite Banks, as reported by their officers to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him to the Senate; and which Congress, by the Deposite Bill, were asked to adopt and approve of. There is the remote one of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi, from which the last return reported to Congress is dated, 19th April last.

Planters' Bank of Mississ., April 10, 1884.
Notes in circulation, \$1,519,760 48
Treasurer of the U. States, 1,301,429 95
Individual Depositors, 497,012 01
Amount due other Banks, 339,649 91
\$3,657,852 35

CASH MEANS.

Specie, \$190,225 00
Notes of other Banks, 62,005 24
Due from other Banks, 149,282 18
\$401,512 42

From the Union Bank of Tennessee, the return is to the 29th April.

Union Bank of Tennessee, April 29, 1884.
Notes in circulation, \$1,599,310 00
Due to Bank of U. States, 114,612 93
Sundry Banks, 67,323 35
Deposites of Public Officers, 52,878 57
Do. State & Individuals, 155,599 39
\$1,990,004 23

CASH MEANS.

Specie, \$30,148 50
Notes of other Banks, 39,378 91
Due by other Banks, 65,860 73
\$135,388 14

Having given these specimens of remote Banks, I will next exhibit two of those most convenient, &c. The Union Bank of Maryland, is the one of which the late Secretary of the Treasury was a stockholder.

Union Bank of Maryland, May 12, 1884.
Notes in circulation, \$199,145 00
Deposites of Treasurer of U. States & Public Officers, 611,250 94
Deposites of Individuals, 820,661 87
\$1,630,057 81

CASH MEANS.

Specie, \$199,010 50
Notes of Specie paying Banks, 150,593 07
\$349,603 57

Bonds of State of Tennessee, & Rail Road Co. \$40,000 00

The Bank of the Metropolis, is in the city of Washington, within a few rods of the Treasury Department, and its last return stood thus:

Bank of the Metropolis, May 13, 1884.
Notes in circulation, \$95,136 00
Treasurer of the U. States, 662,076 82
Due to Banks, 58,836 78
Individuals, 95,140 87
Public Officers, 151,719 69
\$1,063,510 11

CASH MEANS.

Specie, \$184,635 78
Notes of other Banks, 27,229 00
Checks on do., 197,664 70
Due from other Banks, 201,246 09
\$590,775 60

662,676 82
151,719 69

Public Deposites, \$314,300 91

These Banks exhibit an immense amount of liabilities, for which they may be called on daily; to meet which, there is a very limited amount of Specie and the notes of other Banks, or other cash means.

What a different exhibit of ample cash means is found in the statement of the United States Bank of 1st June last!

Bank of the United States, June 1, 1884.
Notes in circulation, \$10,612,527 06
Deposites, 9,599,880 66
\$20,212,407 72

CASH MEANS.

Specie, 12,296,353 20
Due from Banks, 3,249,362 00
\$15,545,715 20

Oct. 1883, \$1,634,801 69

Reduction of notes in circulation since, 2,515,082 51

Abstract of the number and condition of State Banks, as compiled by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, under a Resolution of the House.

Capital.

Notes in cir.

Deposites.

Number of Banks of which returns were received.

Other Banks from which no returns were received.

Banks recently chartered, not yet in operation.

The Local Banks have a circulation in notes do.

The United States Bank do.

Estimated.

405 130,416,703 65,093,281 55,945,435 14,254,571 10,419,592 2,827,183 66,365,027 17,081,704 17,738,782 77,738,782 17,081,704 12,296,353

Many of the other Deposite Banks are in no better condition than those exhibited, and it is to be remarked, that the four Banks in the District of Columbia, which suspended the payment of specie last winter, as well as the Bank of Maryland, made, in their returns, a statement of resources, as creditable and recommendatory as the Bank of the Metropolis, or the Union Bank of Maryland, which were selected. The Secretary of the Treasury was so undecided in a choice between the Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank, as to submit it to the President to make the selection, who selected the Union Bank in which Mr. Taney was a considerable stockholder. The failure of the Bank of Maryland since, and the recent exposure of its affairs, shows how unsound and rotten it was in all its ramifications, and at the very time it was negotiating with the Secretary of the Treasury, it was totally insolvent, notwithstanding its deceptive return of stock, bonds, and notes. It appears to have been a mere gambling concern, and that the frauds of its officers are the subject of criminal investigation and prosecution.

It is manifest that the Union Bank of Maryland & the Bank of the Metropolis, are sustained in credit in business, only by the possession of the public money. If they are able to restore the Deposites now, if required, it could only be by exhausting all their available cash funds, and leave for their other creditors and stockholders, notes and bills, many of which must be of very doubtful credit or security. But if there should be a failure of these, or any other of the pet Banks, have we any reason to expect that the Government will be the preferred creditor? No, if there is a failure, it will, as has often occurred before, be by providing for friends and favorites, and leave the Government to come in for the surplus, if any can be found.

In these Banks, and others in like condition, a majority of the present House of Representatives, by voting for the Deposite Bill, were willing to continue the public money, what no man of ordinary prudence, would, I think, have done with his own money. Nay, very few of those who advocated with so much zeal, the

safety of the public Deposites, where they now are, would, in my opinion, have either slept or slumbered if their own moneys had been in such depositories, until they were removed to a place of better security.

By the same House, the Bill is committed to the Secretary of the Treasury nominally, (but to the President under the construction of the powers of the Executive, as now assumed by the present administration,) the power of selecting ad libitum, as many of the Local Banks of the country, for the depositories of the public money, as he may think proper. He may make his selection, as personal friendship, party considerations or caprice may suggest. Even the whole National Treasury is at their will for distribution among the present favorites of the administration. To Congress it belongs under the Constitution, to guard the National Treasury, and keep it under their control.

The present Bill proposes to delegate that power and trust to the Secretary of the Treasury. And what rule or guide is he to have? What are the considerations that are to influence him in his selection of the Depositories? The only limitation, or provision rather, is, that he is to select such as shall, in his opinion, be safe depositories, and will undertake to do and perform what is required of them.—Safety in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is the only limitation to the indulgence of his favoritism. But it is said that the Bill reserved to Congress the power to pass a law for the removal of the public money from any of said Banks; and that when deposited, they are not to be removed from the Banks selected, unless, in the opinion of the Secretary, they are unsafe, and he is to report the facts and reasons which induce the discontinuance. It is one thing to retain the possession of what we have; it is a very different one to recover, or restore the possession of what has been withdrawn, and placed elsewhere by color of law, though contrary to the law. What a strong illustration of this is to be found in the recent removal of the public money from the Bank of the U. States, and the obstacles to their restoration? This Bill provided that the Secretary shall not discontinue the Deposites, unless unsafe in his opinion, and the Bank fails to perform the services and duties required; and yet those deposits have been removed, by the late Secretary, from the Bank of the U. States, without any allegation or intimation, in his opinion, that they were unsafe in that Bank, or that the Bank had failed to perform the duties which it owed the Government. The only considerations in this Bill required of the Secretary in the selection or discontinuance of Banks for the deposits—viz: safety and performance of conditions, were in his removal, discarded as considerations that did not influence his decision; but that from a regard to the public interests, he assumed to be influenced by undefined and undefinable considerations, of a political and moral character. And though the Secretary of the Treasury has removed the Public Deposites from what was the Depository of the law for reasons assigned to the House, which this Bill proposed should never be allowed to influence him, or any other Secretary of the Treasury, yet marvellous! that act of removal is not disapproved of, by any direct vote of the House of Representatives; or by a vote taken on the sufficiency or insufficiency of the reasons of the Secretary, further than is done in this Bill, providing that no such reasons should influence any Secretary hereafter in such removal. There is, in this, an implied censure on the conduct of Mr. Taney, the late Secretary of the Treasury, which his sagacity will not let him overlook; more especially, when in his letter to the Committee of Ways and Means, of the 15th April last, on the subject of the provisions of that very Bill, he proposed to allow the Secretary the latitude he had assumed, in making "the public interest, in the judgment of the Secretary," as the consideration to influence a removal. This suggestion the committee did not think proper either to adopt, or recommend to the House.

No one who believes the reasons assigned by Mr. Taney for the removal of the Public Deposites to be insufficient, unsatisfactory, and in violation of the law, can, with propriety, sanction that wrong, by the provisions of a law to continue the wrong. As your Representative I could not consent to vote for such a Bill, by which wrong and injustice were to be done by Legislative enactment, the public treasury jeopardized, and the keeping of that Treasury, which belongs to Congress, delegated to an officer, who is considered by the party in power, as the subordinate organ of the will and pleasure of the executive.

This entire change in the measures and policy of the government, in the collection, keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, is to be made for the purpose of trying "an experiment," whether the State Banks cannot be made to supply a uniform currency, as well as

cessary agency in all its fiscal business. This is no new project. It is but the repetition of a like experiment, that was made after the expiration of the charter of the first U. States Bank.—That experiment was of so decisive and marked a character, that it could not, one might suppose, be mistaken, or its course and

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cessary agency in all its fiscal business. This is no new project. It is but the repetition of a like experiment, that was made after the expiration of the charter of the first U. States Bank.—That experiment was of so decisive and marked a character, that it could not, one might suppose, be mistaken, or its course and

operation be forgotten, by any observer of the political history of this country.

The philosophy of example, and the wisdom of experience, are the safest guides for politicians, statesmen and rulers, and in a country of such moment, as the currency, revenue and trade of a great nation, it may be worth while to freshen our experience, and call up some of our reminiscences on this subject.

The first charter of the Bank of the United States, expired on—March, 1811, and the present one was established by act of Congress, on the 10th April, 1816, and went into operation for the transaction of business, January 1, 1817.

The expiration of the charter of the first United States Bank, with its capital of 10 millions of dollars, in 1811, and in that year, it is estimated by one of the ablest financiers of this or any other country, Mr. Gallatin, who had given the subject his close attention and investigation, that the number of State Banks, were 88, with a circulation of \$24,100,000, and specie amounting to \$15,400,000.

In 1816, their number increased to 246, with a circulation of near \$100,000,000, and specie \$19,000,000. Thus in five years, their number was more than doubled, their circulation of paper more than trebled, with an increase on their specie capital, of less than 25 per cent.

The number of State Banks that failed from 1811, till 1830, as stated by Mr. Gallatin, is 165. In this number, Mr. Gallatin is largely correct. Another writer of research (Mr. Gouge) enumerates 28 broken State Banks, not mentioned in Mr. Gallatin's table, which would increase the list of broken State Banks to 193, and to which it is believed might be added others, that would make their number to exceed 300.

The amount of Government losses by these Banks, in the possession alone of their depreciated and unavailable paper, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of 4th December, 1832, was \$1,390,707, which, with interest on it till this time, would exceed three millions of dollars.

This however was but a small part of the losses of the Government, during the period that the country was without an U. S. Bank.

Of the direct loss sustained by the Government, in the failures of local Banks, we must not overlook that incurred in the District of Columbia, where it was subject to the immediate supervision of the officer, at the head of the Treasury.—That loss was \$320,676 to the Government by the failure of those Banks, in the District, by one of which alone, the loss was \$278,361 87. This, however, was but a small part of the losses of government, during that period of State Bank currency. The government contracted for many of their loans, at rates below par, some at less than 90 cents in the dollar, though paid in paper of Banks not paying their own debts, and which was 20 per cent. worse than specie.

A million of Stock, produced to the government, but \$720,000, in real money, thus subjecting the government to a loss on each million of dollars borrowed, of \$280,000.

The want of a medium by which exchanges could be made, induced the Government to try the experiment of issuing Treasury Notes. But these were without credit, and so far from improving the currency, and facilitating the medium of exchange, that they sunk in credit below that of Banks, which did not redeem their notes in specie.

Treasury notes of the Government, bearing interest, were then tried, but with no better success. Such was the depreciation of these Government securities, that they could not be circulated, and the holders were willing to exchange them for the most inferior local Bank notes.

The Government, by its influence, was not always able to prevail on State Banks, not paying specie, to exchange their own paper, not bearing interest, for the Treasury notes of the U. States, bearing an interest of six per cent.

The officers of the Government, were often under the necessity of selling to petty Brokers, the moneys received for duties, taxes and lands, at heavy discounts, to raise money that was current. The extent of the losses sustained by the Government, in these five years, cannot be estimated, but it must have exceeded 50 millions of dollars.

Not less was the loss sustained by the individual citizens of this nation—thousands of our most worthy and enterprising citizens were reduced from independence and affluence, to poverty and bankruptcy. The values of all property were unsettled, contracts made in one kind of currency, were to be filled with a currency of different value. The value of paper currency, was so fluctuating, that no one could feel any confidence in the possession of paper currency; it was sinking and sinking in value, until it often in the course of a week or two, ceased to have any value.

With a pocket full of finely executed Bank notes, a man might in a day's travel, get beyond their circulation and credit, so as not to have the means of paying in current money, for his supper and bed.

Such were the number of Banks and their various credit, that it was only Brokers and Speculators, who gave them their attention, that could tell their existing character and credit; and the currency of the country, was to be kept through the crucible of the "Shaving Shop" of Brokers, who were made rich, at the expense of the trading community.

So great was the abundance of this rag currency, and the facility of obtaining it, by agreeing to pay interest for it, and circulating it, that with its depreciation, property of every description acquired extravagant values, and contracts multiplied, so as to involve in ruin a large portion of the community.

It only requires to notice these events, to recall them to the recollection of every man, however humble his lot, or limited his dealings.

The losses sustained by the community, by a depreciated paper currency, by the failure of broken Banks, and by the frauds of Speculators, were great and incalculable. Many years of prosperity were not sufficient to repair the losses and sacrifices, occasioned by an excessive and variable paper currency.

It is deserving of notice to consider by what means and instrumentality, this vicious and disordered currency was improved. Was it the spontaneous action of the State Banks? The exhibition of a few facts, will show how little disposed those Institutions were to restore soundness to the currency, and limit their own issues to a proportion adapted to their metallic basis. When the Banks of the middle States, suspended the payment of specie, in the Autumn of 1814, it was sanctioned by the public as a necessary step for themselves and the country, under the War terminated, specie payments should be resumed.

Peace was restored in less than six months, after the suspension of specie payments by those Banks. Did they regard their pledge, or did they limit or curtail their circulation, so as to prepare to redeem their paper by the payment of specie, according to their promises, and obligations of contract and law? So far from this being done, by these regulators of the currency; that after the suspension of specie payment, the circulation and issues of the paper of the State Banks, were extended as far as the cupidity of adventurers required.

The official returns of the Banks of Pennsylvania, show the amount of the increase of the circulation of Bank paper, in the first year after the suspension of specie payments:

City Banks.	Country do.
1814, Notes in circ. \$3,363,802	1,912,470
1815, do. \$4,810,507	3,349,247

Total, \$5,306,381 10,159,704

The banks in other States, where specie payments were suspended, increased their circulation, it is believed at the same rate, being nearly double of what they had when its excess was such as to disable them from redeeming their paper with specie. It is estimated, that in 1815, 1816, the Banks of the U. States had in circulation near one hundred millions of dollars, whilst there were in their vaults to meet it, about 15 millions in specie.—Uncontrolled as these Banks were in their issues, and profitable as their excessive loans and issues of paper were, there was no disposition manifested on their part, to improve the currency, by curtailing their circulation and returning to specie payments.

Was the influence and control of the Government, sufficient to bring these State Banks to an improvement of the currency, by their agreeing to do what the law imposed on them to do, viz: to pay specie for their notes? These Banks were the depositories of the public moneys, with every advantage that such depositories gave them, without paying the Government any equivalent or compensation for it.

We learn from the report of Mr. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, December 6, 1816, that he had endeavored to advise them, (the State Banks) with a view of furnishing a uniform national currency; but that his effort was without success, and his attempt to improve the inequalities of exchange, by the agency of these Banks, in circulating Treasury notes, was not more successful:

"Of the services rendered to the Government by some of the State Banks, justice requires an explicit acknowledgment. It is a fact, however, incontestably proved, that those Institutions cannot at this time be successfully employed to furnish a uniform National Currency. The failure of an attempt to associate them with that view, has already been stated. Another attempt, by their agency in circulating Treasury notes, to overcome the inequalities of the exchange, has only been partially successful." &c.—

"The truth is, that the charter restrictions of some of the Banks, the mutual relations and dependence of the Banks of the same State, and even of the Banks of different States, and the duty which the directors of each Bank conceive that they owe to their constituents, upon points of security or emolument, interpose an INSUPERABLE OBSTACLE to any voluntary arrangements, upon National considerations alone, for the establishment of a National medium through the agency of the State Banks."

And on the 19th of March, 1816, Mr. Dallas, in his letter to Congress, on the national currency, observes:

"I cannot conclude this letter, without an expression of some solicitude at the situation of the Treasury. The State Banks have ceased to afford any accommodation for the transfer of its funds.—The revenue is paid in Treasury notes, where Treasury notes are below par; and the public engagements can only be satisfactorily discharged in Treasury notes, which are immediately funded at 7 per cent. &c. Discount and speculation are abroad; and all the estimates of the amount of the funded debt, created since the commencement of the late war, will probably fall unless the wisdom of Congress shall effectually provide for the restoration of a uniform national currency."

Mr. Dallas, in his Report as Secretary of the Treasury, of September 30th, 1832

states:—"That the successive efforts made by the Department to relieve the administration of the Finances from its embarrassments, have been ineffectual," and the Banks, too timid or too interested, declined every overture to a co-operation for re-instating the lawful currency."

"The establishment of the Bank of the United States will open the sources of a uniform currency, independent of State Banks."

Mr. Secretary Crawford, in his letter to the Senate of the U. States, dated 23d February, 1822, states that when he entered on the duties of his office on the 22d October, 1819, the Banks in all the States, except those in Massachusetts, had suspended specie payments.

And on the 1st January, 1817, when the U. States Bank was to go into operation, there were deposited in State Banks, more than eleven millions of dollars of public money. To induce the State Banks to receive the money, and to restore a sound currency, it was proposed that no part of the sums then in the State Banks should be drawn from them before 1st of July following; and in no case were drafts to be following in favor of the Bank of the U. States, unless necessary to protect it against the State Banks; and Mr. Secretary Crawford states, that even "the advantageous proposition was declined without hesitation," by the State Banks.

The State Banks, so far from manifesting any disposition in 1816, to return to the payment of specie, restore the currency and curtail their issues, disregarded their pledge to the public, set at naught public opinion, and rejected all the overtures on the part of the Government.—The return to specie payments was not brought about by any voluntary agreement of the State Banks, but was forced upon them by the powers of the Government with the aid and co-operation of the U. States Bank.

It was expected by the Secretary of the Treasury that the U. States Bank would be enabled to commence business early in the year 1817;—and Mr. Dallas, as Secretary of the Treasury, by a letter dated 16th August, 1816, to the U. S. Bank commissioners, required the Bank to be organized before the 20th February, 1817; and stated that "when the paper of the State Banks which have not returned to metallic payments, must be rejected in the collection of duties and taxes, and when such Banks will unavoidably cease to be the depositories of the public revenue."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his efforts to facilitate the restoration of the lawful currency, made a proposition to the consideration of the State Banks, for commencing the payment of small sums in coin on the first of October, 1816; and of resuming specie payments on or before the 20th February, 1817; notwithstanding the solicitude manifested by the officers at the head of the national treasury, to bring the State Banks to pay their notes in the legal currency of the country, and restore to our citizens a circulating medium of some uniform value; notwithstanding also the influence which the Government might be supposed to have over those Banks, from the circumstance that they were in possession of eleven millions of dollars of the public money, with all its advantages; for the use of which they paid nothing; and regardless of the resolution of Congress, which designated the 20th of February, 1817, as the day after which the notes of non specie paying Banks ought not to be received, in payment of dues to Government; yet "the principal Banks in the middle States explicitly," stated to the Treasury Department, "their determination not to resume specie payments before the 1st July, 1817."—(Letter of Mr. Dallas, November 29, 1816.)

Mr. Dallas having as Secretary of the Treasury, used every effort and influence of which he was capable, or that his official station afforded, to induce the State Banks to co-operate with the Government, in an arrangement to improve the currency, without success, issued his resolution, as stated to the commissioners that the Bank of the U. States should be organized for business before the 20th of February, 1817; and he also gave public notice, on the 12th September, 1816—that the Resolution of Congress after the 20th of February, 1817, would be enforced.

Until the United States Bank was organized and went into operation, and co-operated with the Government, to restore a currency, consisting of coin or paper representing specie, and redeemable at the will of the holder, public opinion or government influence was unable to effect it. That Bank went into operation, and commenced business on the first of January, 1817, with a capital then consisting of \$1,400,000 in specie paid in, and 14 millions in public stocks. Having afforded by its issues, a circulating medium, convertible into gold and silver: the Secretary of the Treasury, felt as if the Department could enforce the Resolution of Congress, of refusing the notes of non-specie paying Banks, in payment of dues to the Government.

The State Banks finding that the United States Bank paid specie and co-operated with the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry into effect the purposes of Congress, with respect to the currency, were constrained to come into the measure. In January, 1817, after the United States Bank had commenced its operations; a convention of Delegates from the Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond and Norfolk met in Philadelphia, and resolved to resume specie payment on the 20th February following, on certain conditions, one of which was that the payment of the balances which might accumulate against these Banks should not be demanded by the Bank of the United States, until the said Bank and branches should have discounted

ing duties to pay, 2,000,000 in New York—3,000,000 in Philadelphia—1,500,000 in Baltimore, and 500,000 in Virginia.

The Bank of the United States, disposed to promote the wishes of the Government, and the interests of the community, acceded to these proposals, &c., and

specie payments were resumed by the State Banks.

Is there any one who has had the opportunity of knowing such facts, attested by public and official acts and documents, and has any pretensions to candor or character, that will assent that the Bank of the United States was not mainly instrumental, in restoring to the country "a Bank paper redeemable in specie," and that it exercised a most important influence in inducing the State Banks to do so?—All voluntary agreements to give uniformity to the currency they declined, and the most advantageous propositions to them, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a consideration for such agreement, were rejected.

The mischiefs, and losses to the community, that attended the "experiment" of a State Bank currency, did not end with the resumption of specie payments. The sudden contraction of the currency, which followed, was attended with consequences too deplorable for both individuals and the public, to be yet forgotten.

The circulation of the Pennsylvania Banks, which was in 1815 \$10,159,754

was reduced in 1816 to 3,133,700

reduced in 1817 to 31,377

So overwhelming was the distress prevailing in 1816 and 1820, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was importuned by their fellow-citizens in various parts of the Commonwealth for relief; and on the 20th January, 1820; a committee of the Senate made a report in which they state, "that a distress unexampled in our country since the period of its independence, prevails throughout the Commonwealth." "This distress exhibits itself under the varied forms of

"1st. Rationing of sales of landed property at Sheriff's sacrifices, &c.—2d. Forced sales of merchandise, household goods, farmers' stock and utensils, at prices far below the cost of production, &c.—3d. Numerous bankruptcies and pecuniary embarrassments of every description, &c.—4th. A general scarcity of labor, &c.—5th. A general suspension of money, &c.—6th. An almost entire cessation of the usual circulation of commodities, and a consequent stagnation of business, &c.—7th. A universal suspension of all large manufacturing operations, &c., together with the overflowing of our prisons with Insolvent debtors.—Numerous law suits upon the dockets of our Courts and Justices, &c. &c.—Like distress and embarrassment prevailed in various other parts of these United States. It is bad enough to take a retrospect of such an accumulation of evils, without being subjected to the hazard of their repetition, under an "experiment" upon the currency of our country, that may occasion both sudden expansions and contractions alike detrimental to the community.

(The remainder next week.)

COMMUNICATED.

THE OXFORD MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the Anti-Masons of Adams county, opposed to the election of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. was held at Oxford, on Saturday the 13th inst. The meeting was organized by calling THOMAS EHRLHART, Esq. of Hamilton, to the Chair, and appointing DAVID GRIEST, of Latimore, Secretary.—When on motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.—Whereupon, the Chair appointed Dr. David Horner, John Smith, John L. Gubernator, William Guinn, John Diehl, Mathew Pinnins and John Wolf, said Committee.

The Committee after having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a large number of the Anti-Masonic voters of the county, are dissatisfied with the manner in which the nomination of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. was procured, and being thoroughly convinced of the abuse heaped on the heads of his colleague and constituents, during the last session of the Legislature, because they differed with him in opinion, in regard to a certain local measure, and from his equivocation and utter disregard of pledges on that subject, that he is unacceptable to a large portion of the Anti-Masonic party.—Be it therefore

Resolved, That the public avowal made by Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. that his name should not be "burthen the Anti-Masonic ticket," taken in connexion with his late extraordinary activity to procure a nomination, is inconsistent and evinces a total disregard to his former declarations, and that he is wholly unworthy the support of a party, whose members he has branded with the name of "bigots," and whom, as citizens, he has held up as the votaries of "ignorance and avarice."

Resolved, That the course which he pursued toward his constituents, in the Legislature, was calculated to bring them into dispute in the estimation of the citizens of this commonwealth, and that this abuse was lavished wholly on the heads of the Anti-Masonic party, from which he now seeks a re-election.

Resolved, That to vote for him at the coming election, would be to endorse the character which he has given us, in the Legislative Hall, of being "ignorant, avaricious and bigoted," and that we would be unworthy the name of freemen if we would submit to such treachery, and at

our votes.

Resolved, That we believe that Anti-Masonry is necessary to the safety and prosperity of the country; that we have full confidence in the Anti-Masonry of James Patterson, Esq. and that the firm and consistent course which he pursued in the Legislature, has given him a deserving

popularity among the citizens of the county.

Resolved, That we recommend him to the freemen of the county, as a suitable candidate to be run with James McSherry, Esq., in lieu of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., and that we will vote every honest means to secure his election, and defeat that of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the Anti-Masonry and honesty of the remainder of the ticket sent in Gettysburg, on Monday the 1st inst. and that we will give it our cordial support.

Resolved, That the appropriation of \$18,000 by the Legislature, to Pennsylvania College, which was obtained by Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. at the expense of the character of his constituents, himself becoming a tool in the hands of its directors, was a donation to the President and Professors of that Institution, paid out of the pockets of the people, and from which they can derive no benefit.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers of the county.

THOMAS EHRLHART, Chairman, DAVID GRIEST, Secretary.

COMMUNICATED.

Delegate Meeting.

At a meeting of Delegates elected by the Democratic Anti-Bank party, of the several townships of Adams county, held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 15th day of September, 1824, HENRY M'DIVITT, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Andrew G. Miller and Col. James Reed, Secretaries.

DELEGATES PRESENT:

Gettysburg.—Andrew G. Miller, John Barrett.

Cumberland.—Capt. William McCurdy, Samuel Sherry.

Franklin.—Alexander Caldwell, John Plunkett.

Hamilton.—Z. Herbert, Esq. Col. Jas. Reid.

Mountjoy.—Jacob Fetterhoff, George Bercau.

Mountpleasant.—Henry Reilly, John Oyler.

Berwick.—Lindsey Sturgeon, Matthias Stoicks.

Hamilton.—John Diehl, George Brown, Esq.

Reading.—Col. Samuel Blake, Samuel Elliott.

Huntington.—Andrew Work, William Taughnbaugh.

Latimore.—George Myers, John Himes.

Menallen.—William Boyd, Logan A. Lynch.

Sraban.—John N. Graft, Josiah Benner.

Liberty.—Henry M'Divitt, Abraham Krise, Senior.

Tyrone.—John Delap, John Hanes.

Germany.—Thomas Essom.

Conowingo.—John Morningstar, Esq. Jacob Newman.

The following Ticket was agreed upon, viz:—

ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM MCCURDY,

JOHN MUSSELMAN, SEN.

COMMISSIONER,

ABRAHAM SHERFY,

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

JOHN N. GRAFT.

When the following resolutions proceedings and Address were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That J. B. Clark, Esq., Alexander Caldwell, Esq. and Col. Samuel Blake, be appointed Conferees, to meet the Conferees from Franklin county, at the house of Mr. Andrew Sterner, on the 17th inst. for the purpose of fixing upon a suitable person as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the Congress of the United States—and that said Conferees be instructed to support no person who is not decidedly opposed to Bank Monopoly and to the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of the Convention of the Democratic Members of our Legislature, held at the Capitol on the 18th December last, wherein it is recommended that the next Convention which will assemble to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State, be requested to appoint Delegates to represent this State, in a National Convention for the nomination of Candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That as the Bank of the U. States, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of its Stockholders, is determined still further to agitate the public by continuing its application for a renewal of its charter, consequently the next elections for Chief Magistrates of this State and the Union, as well as now, will turn upon the question of Bank or no Bank.

And as the next Convention for the above purposes will shortly be held, in pursuance of the powers delegated to this Convention, we deem it necessary and important for the furtherance and prosperity of the best interests of the people and the advancement of correct principles, for us now to nominate delegates to said convention—so that they will have time to ascertain the character and principles of men proper to be put in nomination for the first offices in the gift of the people, and who will be selected to preserve this nation from the scourge of a mongrel despotism.

Whereupon, Zephaniah Herbert, Andrew G. Miller, and Daniel Sherry, Esqs. were duly elected said Delegates, to meet at Harrisburg at such time as may be agreed on.

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:—In concluding the

it proper and right in us, as well as respectful to you, in presenting to your consideration the foregoing ticket, also to bring in review before you, the considerations and sentiments, that influenced this convention in its formation. The present crisis is an important one. The destruction of our free institutions and the

the only dividing line between aristocracy and democracy. The controversy is alone between the Bank and the people's rights—and all attempts of interested men to impose a different belief upon the public, are looked upon with distrust and disbelief. When they assert that Anti-Masonry must yet be tolerated as the only

rights of man is threatened; and can only be averted by the patriotism of Freemen. An insidious foe can be met and repelled by an army of freemen, determined to defend their country and laws; but the invasion of an enemy to our freedom in the shape of a Bank Aristocracy can only be repulsed by the untrammelled suffrages of an enlightened people.

The Bank of the United States with a capital of 35,000,000 of dollars—and branches located in every State in the Union, owned by foreigners and the nobility of this country, with the aid of the combined force of the capitalists of Europe, has agitated the public for some time past with its demands for a renewal of its charter. In its attempt to effect this object the Union has been attempted to be shook to its very centre—but its imperious demands have been so far resisted by a patriotic President and a virtuous people. It is fully proven, that this Bank, for the last 3 years, has put all its funds at the disposal of its President, to be distributed by him without reserve for this purpose: That it has bought up the press—discounted liberally to editors of papers, members of Congress, and influential politicians, and in many instances without ample security, for the purpose of continuing its dominion over the destiny of this country. It retains against the people's money and uses it for the vilest of political purposes. Although its charter requires it to submit its books and papers to the inspection of a Committee of Congress, when sent on for that purpose, yet we find it refuse its books and papers to such committee last winter, for examination, at a time, too, when it was charged with causing all the alarm and distress that then pervaded the country.

Its secret acts of corruption are so enveloped in mystery as to almost bid defiance to the penetrating eyes of government or law—while it assumes a bold front, and openly opposes every act of government, unless it should be conformable to its wishes and interests. For these reasons, its demands for a new charter are resisted—and because they are so, it has entered the arena of politics, and now carries on the warfare of party with redoubled efforts.

Strange to tell, even this mammoth of corruption has its followers and supporters, who sustain it by the same means and the same kind of "party warfare"—a warfare known only to aristocracy itself. In every section of country among its votaries, we hear the cry of "Executive usurpation!" because the President vetoed the Bank bill, removed the people's money from the Bank and opposes its application for a renewal of its charter! This is the meaning of the cry "Executive usurpation!" With the same degree of truth, do they call Gen. Jackson—the man who volunteered at the tender age of fourteen to fight for our freedom, who afterwards in riper years fought the battles of our country and put an honorable termination to the second war of our independence, by his victory over the enemy at Orleans—then as President, by his patriotism, subdues nullification, and now rescues the people from the desperation of a mongrel monster—a Tory—a traitor!—These votaries of the Bank attempt to govern by other means than by appealing to the patriotism of the people. The laborer in their employ who dares to think for himself, is dismissed from his employment, and his family left to starve—the debtor is pressed for money he cannot pay—the trader in moderate circumstances is refused the means necessary to carry on his business to advantage—the mechanic is shorn of his ordinary employment—the needy are tempted with loans of money, and the ambitious with the hope of reward; and those who oppose the demands of this Bank, and the warfare of its votaries, are attempted to be made the objects of its vengeance, and subjected to persecution. Their favorite instruments are fear and corruption, while they are loudly crying out "Executive usurpation!"

Coalitions of the most discordant materials are daily forming, for the promotion of the Bank. Nationalists, Nullifiers, and leading and conspicuous Anti-masons every where, enlist under the Bank banner, and are now fighting the cause of the Bank, against the people. Look at the conduct of the Senate last winter—look at the Bank conventions that have been held, the members who attended and the proceedings adopted—look at the Bank politicians of your own County, and you will see all sorts of politicians, from masters of Lodges to pretending genuine Anti-masons, laboring together in support of the Bank. Look at the opposition candidate for member of Congress for this district, who is no political and nation in principle, but agreed to be reputed as such to effect his election. He is supported for his Bankism, which is fully tested by his votes in Congress. Look at the opposition Assembly ticket for this county, and you will see two Bank men and Bank directors.

Never did man declare a more correct sentiment than did RICHARD RUSH, when he asserted in substance, "that he approved of honest anti-masonry, but he believed that some men were using it as a cloak to conceal the enormities and corruptions of the Bank—and to hide from view the chains it was forging for the necks of freemen."

Upon these considerations alone, the above ticket was formed. The only question now before the American people is, Shall the Bank or the People rule?—

the only dividing line between aristocracy and democracy. The controversy is alone between the Bank and the people's rights—and all attempts of interested men to impose a different belief upon the public, are looked upon with distrust and disbelief. When they assert that Anti-Masonry must yet be tolerated as the only

the only dividing line between aristocracy and democracy. The controversy is alone between the Bank and the people's rights—and all attempts of interested men to impose a different belief upon the public, are looked upon with distrust and disbelief. When they assert that Anti-Masonry must yet be tolerated as the only

the only dividing line between aristocracy and democracy. The controversy is alone between the Bank and the people's rights—and all attempts of interested men to impose a different belief upon the public, are looked upon with distrust and disbelief. When they assert that Anti-Masonry must yet be tolerated as the only

distinction between parties; answer them in the language of *Richard Rush*, a gentleman and a patriot, "that the encroachments of Bank power upon the rights of the people must first be resisted—and that the corruptions of this one Bank are of a more deadly hostility to our free institutions than all the lodges in the Union and ten thousand more." When they say that the Bank is not the question, that it is over, and that they are against "executive usurpation," refer them to their own conduct, and to the proceedings of a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank held but one short month since, wherein it is resolved,—that they approve of the former conduct of the President and Directors of the Bank, and authorize them to persevere in their demand for a renewal of their charter.

The issue of *Bank or no Bank*—paper money or gold and silver, is fairly made up and presented to the people for their decision. The people are the only arbiters of all questions connected with the preservation of their liberties and the constitution. And when such important questions, so dear to the rights of freedom, as the present, are before them, we have no doubt of the issue. We cannot doubt, but the virtue and intelligence of the people, who are always true to themselves, will arrest the lawless strides of Bank aristocracy towards power and domination. Upon these principles alone the ticket was formed—upon these principles we have no doubt it will have the undivided support of all citizens who are determined to protect their rights. The persons selected are well known and need no particular notice from us. They are working men, who make their money by the sweat of their brow, and who have an interest in restoring a real currency for all ordinary purposes. They are selected to represent the working interests, not those of Bank aristocracy. We have done our duty—and we now adjourn and separate under the firm belief that on the proper day you will do yours. When you come to exercise the invaluable right of suffrage, bear in mind that on your votes depend the fate of Bank aristocracy on the one side, and the equal rights of freemen on the other.

On motion, *Resolved*, That these proceedings be signed by the Officers of the Convention and published.

HENRY M'DWITT, Chairman.
ANDREW G. MILLER, Secretaries.
JAMES REID.

Anti-Masonic Ticket.

THADDEUS STEVENS,
JAMES M'SHERRY,
JOHN MUSSLEMAN,
S. MUEL DIEHL,
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JACOB WILL.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted, by note or book account, to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with DANIEL COMFORT, and those accounts & notes at Major's Mill, with ADAM WATSON, Esq.—as the accounts are left with them for collection. Those persons who do not close their accounts on or before the 12th of October next, may rely on having suits brought against them, without respect to persons.

JOHN SLOTHOWER.
Sept. 15.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of *Mary Jourdan*, late of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated.

DAVID WILKS,
Administrator pendente lite.
Sept. 1.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland.

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars, HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Where they will insure against

LOSS BY FIRE;

Also—ON LIVES;

GRANT ANNUITIES; and

RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded, and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, Agent.
Nov. 18.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

(NINTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,

By the most celebrated Authors,

PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM,

BY L. A. GODEY.

Archway Building, Franklin Place, Phila.
Aug. 11.

ANDY'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

NTV, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evangel. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

Celebrated & Infalible

Worm-destroying Syrup.

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.



GETTYSBURG, Pa. Sept. 22, 1834.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 to \$5 61.

Candidate for Congress,

Opposed to Executive Usurpation, and for the Constitution and the Laws,

GEORGE CHAMBERS.

The Conference of the Van Buren party have nominated LUDWIG BECK of Chambersburg, as their candidate for Congress, to oppose Mr. Chambers! The proceedings have not been handed us for publication.

The address of the Hon. GEORGE CHAMBERS to his constituents, our readers will perceive, is not yet concluded. The remainder shall appear next week.

SCHOOL LAW.

The election for Directors under the new School System, took place on Friday last. The vote in the Borough was favorable to its adoption, in the election of the following gentlemen, by a majority of 95:

THADDEUS STEVENS,
SAMPSON S. KING,
GEORGE CHITTEMAN,
GEORGE ZIEGLER,
JAMES A. THOMPSON,
ROBERT G. HARPER.

We understand that the law has been adopted in the townships of Cumberland, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Menallen, Straban, Berwick, Hamilton, and Franklin.

The others, we have heard, rejected it.

GETTYSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY.

The semi-annual Examination in this Institution, took place on Thursday and Friday last, and was attended by a large number of visitors. Other engagements prevented our attendance; but we learn that the examination was, as it ever has been, most satisfactory to the auditors—and has imparted additional interest to that already felt in the prosperity of this excellent Institution.

At the close of the examination, Diplomas were presented to three young Ladies, who had completed their course of instruction in the Academy:—Miss AMELIA C. WINROTT, Miss ANNA M. SWAN, and Miss ELIZABETH MC CONAUGHY.

Pennsylvania College.

The first annual commencement of this young and prosperous Institution was held on Wednesday last.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the procession was formed in front of the College building, and proceeded in the following order to the German Church:

1. The Trustees of College.

2. Faculty and Teachers.

3. The Graduates.

4. The Under-Graduates.

5. Citizens generally.

The exercises of the occasion were as follows:

1. Music, by the Euterpean Band.

2. Prayer, by President KRAUTH.

3. Latin Salutatory, by WILLIAM SMITH, of Georgetown, D. C.

4. Oration on Greek Language and Literature, by J. B. BACON, of York, Pa.

5. Music.

6. Oration, on "The Spirit of the Age," by E. KELLER, of Middletown, Md.

7. Oration—"Pleasures of Science"—by THEOPH. STORKE, of Salisbury, N. C.

8. Music.

9. Oration, on "Fictitious Writings," by M. G. DALE, of Lancaster, Pa.

10. Valedictory—by D. G. BARNITZ, of York, Pa.

11. Solo—by Mr. HEERBRUGGER.

12. Conferring of Degrees, and Baccalaureate Address by the PRESIDENT.

In regard to the exercises in general, it is but naked justice to all concerned to assert, that they fully justified the highest expectations of the friends of this Institution; and would not suffer from a comparison with those of the majority of Colleges in our country: Where all acquitted themselves with so much honor to themselves and their instructors, it would be inappropriate to make any individual remarks.

The Baccalaureate Address of the President to those who were about to go forth into the world, as the first fruits of Pennsylvania College, was solemn, able, and learned; and presented additional proof of his high qualifications for the important station to which he has been called.

Much important business was transacted by the Board. Arrangements were made for the accommodation of a larger number of the younger pupils under the eyes of persons appointed to take charge of them. A resolution was adopted, setting aside \$9,000 of the State appropriation for the erection of a College Edifice, together with \$3,000, to be otherwise raised.

In virtue of another resolution, a portion of the appropriation will be annually applied, still further to enlarge the Library and Philosophical Apparatus.

The thanks of the Board were voted to Wm. GWYNNE JONES, Esq. of Baltimore, for his liberal donation of Books to the Library; and

Measures were adopted for the enlargement of the funds by private subscription.

The inauguration of the President-elect, the Rev. Mr. KRAUTH, will take place on the first day of next term, the 30th of October; at which time applicants for admission into the Institution may present themselves.

By order of the Board,
S. S. SCHMUCKER,
ROBERT G. HARPER.

N. B. Printers throughout the State, favorable to the cause of Education, will confer a favor by giving this notice an insertion.

30th of October; at which time applicants for admission into the Institution may present themselves.

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ROBERT G. HARPER.

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S. S. SCHMUCKER,
ROBERT G. HARPER.

N. B. Printers throughout the State, favorable to the cause of Education, will confer a favor by giving this notice an insertion.

We have received the Mount Pleasant celebration, and will send to you when we conclude Mr. Chambers' address to his constituents.

We understand, that the splendid short-horn Durham, COMET, the property of Mr. McClellan, of this borough, is again at his stable in town. All who have seen this animal, concur in the opinion that he is superior to any of his class, in this region of country. The attention of farmers is particularly invited to this fine animal.

Arrival of Mr. Wilson.—The Rev. Henry R. Wilson, Jr. has recently returned from a mission to the Cherokee Indians, in the Territory of Arkansas, whither he went about two years since. We have not had much conversation with Mr. W. since he returned, but were gratified to learn, that he is now in good health, considering a recent attack which he suffered of a bilious fever. He will probably preach in the Stone Church, on next Sabbath. We make this statement for the gratification of Mr. W.'s friends.

Shippensburg Free Press.

Whether there has been any choice of Governor at all, at the Election in MAINE, is yet doubtful; and it is wholly uncertain, so near have the Whigs been to entire success, if they have not commended it, whether the majority in the State Legislature will be with them or with their opponents. Of the eight members which the State sends to Congress, the Whigs have succeeded in electing three, and, in one District, there has been no choice. Of the remaining four, it is yet doubtful whether one is or is not, as the other three are, friends of the Administration.

Nat. Int.

VERMONT ELECTION.

There is no choice for Governor by the people. The Vermont Republican gives the following as the relative strength of parties in the Legislature:

National Whigs, 72

Antimasonic Whigs, 71

Jacksonians, 38

Total, 181

The Council is composed of 12 members, the whole of them antimasonic or national whigs—so that if we give the votes all those marked as doubtful and the 33 towns not heard from should return as many Jackson, as anti-Jackson members, there will be a clear majority of 105 in joint ballot, opposed to the administration. Our friends abroad may rest assured that Toryism cannot flourish among the green mountains of Vermont. It can hardly be said to have a foothold among us.

New York Whig Nominations.

After a full discussion of the merits and claims of the Candidates before the people in the Convention at Utica, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of Auburn, was nominated for Governor, and SILAS M. STILWELL, of New York, for Lieutenant Governor.

HERKIMER CONVENTION.

A slip from the Albany Argus, dated Friday morning, announces that the Jackson State Convention at Herkimer, have unanimously nominated Wm. J. MARCY, as their candidate for Governor, at the approaching election, and JOHN TRACY, for Lieutenant Governor. They are the same gentlemen now in office.—Nat. Int.

THE CHOLERA.

New York.—Only 5 deaths were reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. "The Board of Health congratulate their fellow-citizens on the improved state of the general health, and the near prospect of its entire restoration, and announce a determination to discontinue their official communications."

CLEVELAND, (Ohio) Sept. 11.

The Cholera.—It is with much pleasure and gratitude that we are permitted to say, that the usual health of our place is restored. The cholera, the prevalence of which was mentioned in our first number, cannot now be said to exist among us. We have not heard of more than three or four cases during the last twelve or fourteen days, and we believe there has not been one case during that time, that could not be traced to extreme imprudence in diet, or some other abundant exciting cause. It will convey some idea of the class of persons among which the disease principally raged here, if we state, (as we do on the authority of the last Herald,) that of about one hundred victims since the first case of cholera the present season, fifty-five were buried at the expense of the town.

It also affords us pleasure to say, that so far as our information extends, the disease has disappeared from the neighborhoods around us; and that the "tour of the lakes" may now be made with ordinary safety.

New York, Sept. 15.

First.—We regret to announce the destruction by fire of the spacious and valuable meeting house, No. 5 Wall street, near Broadway, known as "The First Presbyterian Church of New York," and owned by the congregation, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Phillips. More especially do we regret it, as, from the best information we have been able to gather, there is too much reason to believe that it was set fire to by an incendiary.

Second.—On Thursday last, about half past 12 o'clock, the schr. Thomas and Edward, captain Handy, a small craft loaded with oysters, bound from St. Michael's to Baltimore, when off Tighlman's Point, was capsized and immediately sunk, and the following persons, seven in number, who were in the cabin at the time, were drowned.

Third.—The schooner, the Easton Whig says.—On Thursday last, about half past 12 o'clock, the schr. Thomas and Edward, captain Handy, a small craft loaded with oysters, bound from St. Michael's to Baltimore, when off Tighlman's Point, was capsized and immediately sunk, and the following persons, seven in number, who were in the cabin at the time, were drowned.

Fourth.—A melancholy occurrence took place on board the steamer Lady of the Lake, Captain Nicholas, early on the morning of Sunday, the 7th inst. Just as the boat was about leaving Queen's wharf, at Quebec, for Montreal, the boiler burst, and all the persons, eight in number, who occupied the middle cabin, were so badly scalded as to survive but a few hours. Their names are Wm. Ronaldson and Ellen, his wife, their four children Ellen, Archibald, Jane and Robert; Grace Pulvis, their servant, (all from Leith) and Thomas Moffat, a child. It was proved that the boiler was so much corroded as to be eaten half through—and although no criminal intent could be proved or imagined, yet such was the culpable negligence of the captain and engineer, that the coroner's jury levied a death of £50 upon the boiler. Mr. Ronaldson was a man in easy circumstances, and has a brother residing in Philadelphia. The Engineer was intoxicated at the time of the accident. This was the first fatal accident that had occurred upon the St. Lawrence, since the introduction of steam on it, twenty-three years ago.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.

On Saturday, the 30th of August, when the steamboat Heroine was coming up the Ohio, nearly opposite Shade river, about 40 miles below Marietta, the railing gave way, and five young men fell overboard; three of them were saved and two were drowned. The boat then went on without communicating any word on shore; some people who saw the accident, however, went and searched the river and found one of the bodies, the other they could not get; the one they found was a generally dressed young man, with the name of Jeremiah Winters written on the breast of his shirt—he had a silver watch in his pocket, \$2 50 in money; a pen-knife and a key; a gold ring on his finger, and a gold brooch on his breast.

The property has been left with Mr. Jones, the Coroner, opposite Shade river, till claimed by his friends.

From the Arkansas Gaz., Aug. 26.

Return of the Dragoons.—By a gentleman direct from Fort Gibson, we are happy to learn that the detachment of U. S. Dragoons, under Colonel Dodge, returned to that post on the 15th inst. from their expedition into the country of the Pawnee, Camanche, and other Indians, inhabiting the vast expanse of territory several hundred miles south and west of our frontier, without the occurrence of any unpleasant collision with the various tribes with whom they opened an intercourse. They have brought in about twenty Indians, comprising delegations from the Pawnee, Camanche, Waco, and one or two other tribes, with all of whom we understand, treaties of amity have been concluded by Col. Dodge. Some of these delegations have come in with the intention of proceeding to Washington city. Col. Dodge, we understand, procured the release of a little boy, about 10 years of age, son of the late Gabriel N. Martin, of Miller county, who was carried off by the Indians some months ago, at the same time that his father was murdered by them. A negro man belonging to Mr. Martin, who was captured at the same time, has also been restored.

ed: Mrs. Emeline Dobson, wife of Mr. Wm. Dobson, of Baltimore, and child—Miss Helen Dobson, sister of Mr. Dobson; Miss Ellen Jane Hamilton, sister of Mrs. Dobson; a Mrs. Harris; Garretson West's two children, of St. Michael's.—The vessel has been raised, and the bodies brought to St. Michael's and interred on Saturday afternoon. The persons on deck at the time the accident occurred, took a small canoe, and were saved, as also Mrs. West, the mother of the two children above named, who made her escape from the cabin the moment the vessel capsized.

It is a curious fact, that the initials of the Names of the four Gentlemen nominated by their WHIG Fellow-Citizens to represent the City and County of Philadelphia in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-fourth Congress of the United States, furnish an Acrostic, which, in one word, gives the true political character of each of those four Gentlemen, to wit, the word

WHIG.

WATNUGH,
HARRIS,
J. HARRISON,
GOWEN.

Does not this accidental association indicate the glorious Triumph of the WHIG CAUSE?

Upwards of one hundred and fifty vessels—among them sixty-one ships and barques—are now lying at the Boston wharves unemployed. Their aggregate amount of tonnage is 27,036 tons. So much for the influence of the Experiment upon commerce. Is it to be wondered at that the merchants, the ship builders, the riggers, the mariners, laborers, sail-makers, and the thousands of others whose interests are deeply affected by commerce, are opposed to the bad measures of this administration.—Cour. & Eng.

From England there is nothing new, and the only political intelligence from the continent of Europe of any interest, is in relation to Spain. Its general tenor is rather favorable to the situation of Don Carlos, at least represents his partisans in greater strength than previous advices did. That the Spanish Cortes had commenced its sessions our readers are already informed.

The Carlists are gaining ground in Spain, and the French Government encourages them, it is supposed.

The New York Star states that two English houses alone, since the adjournment of Congress, imported into that city one hundred thousand sovereigns, and have realized a profit of twenty thousand dollars, by the gain of the copper or alloy used in converting them into half eagles. They make—who loses?

City of Buffalo.—The census of the city of the Lakes has just been completed, and its present population ascertained to be 12,501. In 1830, the United States census estimated the village at 6,363. Increase in 4 years, 6,148—almost one hundred per cent. It is doubtless increasing more rapidly in proportion to its size than any other village or city in this state.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A Brainless Trick.—A young boy at Paris, aged 14, falling in love with his sister-in-law, who did not requite his passion, blew out his brains. So says a foreign paper. But we think it doubtful about the brains.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. suddenly, James Hopkins, Esq. a distinguished counsellor, of Lancaster, aged 77 years.

On the same day, Gen. Gabriel Hiesters, of Cumberland county, formerly of Reading, aged 68 years.

On the 12th inst. suddenly, Philip S. Markley, Esq. of Montgomery county, counsellor at Law, and formerly Attorney General of this State.

On the 12th inst. Mr. Peter Epley, of Cumberland township.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Voters of Adams County are hereby notified, that a Public Meeting, without regard to party, will be held at the house of Henry W. Slagle, in Berwick township, on Saturday the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The candidates for Congress and the Legislature are requested and expected to be present, and address the meeting.

Sept. 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of FREDERICK STETINOUR, deceased

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between **THOMAS J. COOPER, JR. & CO.**, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of September. Persons indebted to them, will settle the same with **THOMAS J. COOPER, JR.** as soon as convenient, at the Old Stand.

THOMAS J. COOPER, JR.
Gettysburg, Sept. 8.

FRESH SUPPLY.

Thomas J. Cooper, Jr. informs his friends and customers generally, that he continues business as usual, and hopes, by personal attention, to be able to supply his old customers. His Assortment consists of

Dry Goods, Domestic, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,

Hollow-Ware & Stoves, all of which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. Persons indebted to him for old accounts and notes, will please to call and settle the same by the middle of October, and save cash.

Gettysburg, Sept. 8.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Testamentary on the Estate of **FREDERICK STEINOUR**, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said deceased, by bond, note, or book accounts, to come forward and make payment immediately; and also all persons having claims against said Estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE FEHL, Ex'r.
Menallen township, Sept. 8.

Atan Orphans' Court

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 25th day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of **SOLOMON BOWERS**, deceased, to be and appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, intermarried with Abraham Asper, Amy, intermarried with Joseph Hughes, Ephraim Bower, Rebecca, intermarried with Michael Plum, Maria, intermarried with Henry Spahr, Daniel, Bower, and Moses Bower, or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Tuesday the 30th day of September, inst. to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
Sept. 15.

DRUG STORE.

Zachariah Danner,

BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that he has purchased the **DRUG STORE** heretofore kept by **DR. HENRY SMYER**, on the Diamond, next door to Messrs. Dickey and Himes' Store; and that he has made considerable alterations in the shelving, and added largely to the Stock. He intends keeping a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

Dye-Stuffs, Glass, Putty,

PATENT MEDICINES,

and, in fact, every article that is usually kept in a Drug Store. He has engaged a young Physician, and intends devoting his whole time to the business—which, together with the prices, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for a generous public to give him a call. **Country Physicians and Merchants** supplied on the most favorable terms.

Gettysburg, May 26.

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound

Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Com-

pound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

S pound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla,

for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

S pound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla,

for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

THAT finely improved Farm, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. called

WAINWRIGHTS,

is offered for sale. It is about 8 miles from Gettysburg, and contains **246 acres**—between 60 and 70 of which are finely timbered; the remainder in fine meadows and fields. It is valuable as a grazing farm, yielding a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a large

two-story Brick

DWELLING,

containing 12 rooms, Barn, Stable, Spring and Smoke-houses, and **TWO LOG**

Tenaculous-Houses,

one of which is at the lower end of the farm. There are three never-failing Springs on the premises.

The Farm will be sold all together, or will be divided to suit purchasers.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown the same by Mr. Adam Long residing thereon. For terms of sale, application may be made to **Simon Becker, Esq.** in Menallen township, agent for the owner.

Aug. 18.

Lumber! Lumber!!

THE Subscriber, thankful for past

encouragement, would beg leave to inform the Public, that he has now on hand a very large assortment of

White Pine & Yellow Pine

BOARDS,

Ash Plank, Pine Plank,

SCANTLING,

Pine & Oak Shingles,

POPLAR SCANTLING, CHERRY

BOARDS & PLANK, &c. &c.

He has also on hand a large stock of

IRON,

Rolled, Hammered, and Round, from

Codorus Works—all of which he will sell low for Cash.

D. ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Sept. 1.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the County of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed **Tuesday the 30th of September inst.** for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEO. C. STRICKHOUSER.
Sept. 1.

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

Flax-Seed Wanted.

CASH and the highest price given for clean **FLAX-SEED**, at the Apothecary and Drug-Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 25.

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following German Works are

for sale at the Book-store of the

subscriber:—

Ard's True Christianity,

Fox's Book of Martyrs,

Palter's Bible,

Stark's Prayer-Book,

Wandel's Seele,

Franken's Leben,

Haberman's Prayer-book,

Dr. Schumacher's Church History,

Lutheran Hymn-Book,

Reformed do.

Gemeinschaftliche do.

Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,

Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of

GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTA-

MENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30.

TRUSSES.—Hull's Patent Trusses,

and Common do. for sale at the

Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.
May 26.

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article,

just received, and for sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.
Gettysburg, Jan. 20.

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

L and constantly kept for sale at the

Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

S and constantly kept for sale at the

Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26.

FOR RENT.

THE GRIST-MILL

SAW-MILL,

and Plaster-Mill,

Late in Wm. Moore, deceased, sit-

uate in Dickinson township, Cum-

berland county, will be Rented, by pri-

rate contract, for a term of years; and if

not leased before the first day of October

next, will, on that day, be Rented by

Public Outcry.

The terms can be known on applica-

tion to the Widow's son, of said deceased,

living at the premises.

JAMES GREASON, Ex'r.
Sept. 1.

Doctor Schumacher's

POPULAR MEDICINE,

WITH special reference to the doc-

trines of the Reformation, as a

viewed before the Diet at Augsburg, in

1530—by S. S. SCHUMACHER, D. D. Pro-

essor of Christian Theology in the

Theol. Seminary of the General Synod

of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 28.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform

his friends and the public in gener-

al, that he has, in addition to his former

stock, lately received a large and general

assortment of

Classical, Theological, and

Miscellaneous Books.

Also, **BLANK BOOKS** of every kind,

and a general assortment of Primers and

Toy-books for children, Slates, best

Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and

Letter-Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket,

and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket

Maps of the United States and several

States, Mathematical Instruments of the

finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles,

of every description, fancy and com-

mon binding—all which he intends sell-

ing on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26.

FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to in-

form his Friends and the Public in

general, that he has lately received a

large and general assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reason-

able terms—amongst which are the fol-

lowing:

Flor Sulphur,

Cream Tartar,

Opium Salts,

Glauber do.

Rochelle do.

Sulphate Quinine,

Anatrin,

Aqua Fortis,

Camphor,

Calomel,

Castor Oil,

Senna,

Manna,

Elixir Paregoric,

Do. Vinol,

Flor Benjoin,

Do. Camomile,

Fisher's Pills,

Anderson's do.

Lee's do.

Hooper's do.

Chapman's do.

Rush's do.

German do.

Liquorice Ball,

Do. Root,

Borax,

Arrow Root,

British Oil,

Antimony,

Tartaric Acid,

Balsam Peru,

Salphur,

" Tarlington's,

Bateman's Drops,

Opodeldoc,

Coccolle,

Gum Arabic,

" Benjoin,

" Guaiacum,

" Shillic,

" Gamboge,

" Mastic,

" Myrrh,

" Tragacanth,

" Copal,

" Ammoniac,

" Sandarac,

" Scammony,

" Asafoetida,

" Elastic,

" Gall Aleppo,

" Isinglass,

" Ivory Black,

" Spirits Turpentine,

" Opeland Moss,

" Nutmegs,

" Oil Cinnamon,

" Almonds,

" Cloves,

" Juniper,

" Lavender,

" Peppermint,

" Origanum,

" Pulgii,

" Ipecacuanha,

" Magnesia,

" Lavender Comp.

" Jalap,

" Oil Sassa,

" Seneca,

" Sassafras,

" Bergamot,

" Lemon,

" Rosemary,

" Spruce,

" Harleum,

" Turpentine,

" Worm Seed,

" &c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,